The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

Entered as second-class matter September 30, 1912, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Sec. 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 11, 1918.

Commonplace people see no difference between one man and another.—Pascal.

WHOLE NO. 1047. WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1931 FRANK MORRISON, Secretary VOL. 21, NO. 8.

WORK FOR UNCLE SAM S NOT "BED OF ROSES"

Washington, May 2.—Government employes, as a whole, are not lolling in luxury, nor do they draw princely salaries, according to a study of the 10-year history of the Federal retirement law made for the National Federation of Federal Employes.

The great bulk of employes who have been retired received salaries of less than $1,800 a year.

Far from being a life-time sinecure for employes, the Government service has a large and costly labor turnover each year.

The study shows that contributions by Government employes to the retirement fund have exceeded all expectations and soon will average $30,000,000 annually. The total contributed $223,598,899 since the law became operative in 1921. Of this amount $22,961,907.16 represents interest on the deposits.

Against this total the Government contributed only $40,460,000, of which $19,950,000 was paid into the fund on July 1, 1928, and $20,500,000 paid on July 1, 1929.

Retired employes receive $13,492,984 annually. This is divided among 17,705 persons. Analysis of pensions paid shows that 12 persons receive less than $100 retirement pay a year, 1,475 less than $200, 437 less than $300, 842 less than $400, 1,643 less than $500, 1,678 less than $600, and 1,735 less than $700.

WOMEN'S WAGES DROP STATE BUREAU SHOWS

New York, May 2.—Working women's wages are being lowered, despite contrary statements, reports the State's Bureau of Women in Industry.

With the exception of women working as permanent, full-time sales clerks, who "seem to have been able to maintain their previous salaries in most cases," the clerical, or white-collar, worker "must have had to adjust her life during the last year to lower standards of living in order to make her reduced earnings cover the necessities of life," the report states.

The general average of clerks' wages before the stock market crash was between $15 and $18 a week. Offered $8 to $18 a week, and much higher educational standards were required. Wages of typists dropped from a range of $15 to $22 to one of $12 to $20, with the $12 offer being the more usual. Stenographers have fared even worse, their rates dropping from $15 for a beginner and $25 for an expert to $9 and $20, respectively.

"Wages for domestic workers apparently have gone down more than any other class," the report states. "Laundry workers' rates have been considerably reduced.

"Wages of women factory workers have also been lowered, but the reductions are harder to trace due to the fact that payment on a piece work basis is increasingly replacing a flat weekly wage for many unskilled factory operations."

PENSION LAWS USELESS, IS EMPLOYERS' VERDICT

New York, May 2.—There is comparatively little old age dependency of such nature as to require State action in the way of old-age pension legislation, according to the National Industrial Conference Board, representing a score of anti-union employers' associations.

The study is assumed that the general economic status of wage earners does not justify any assumption of lessened opportunity for individual thrift. These opportunities still exist, saith the conference board, adding that when the individual has neglected to provide for old age the family is ordinarily expected to provide for its aged members.

The board also states that through a long period of years wages have increased more rapidly than the cost of living. The inference is plain that workers do not save their money and neglect opportunities that they now believe has relieved them of the duty of self-support.

Industrial pensions, maintained by employers, are approved.

OLD-AGE PENSION PLAN PASSED IN NEW JERSEY

Trenton, N. J., May 2.—The State Legislature passed a bill that provides financial relief for needy persons of 70 years and over. Gov. Larson has said he will sign the measure.

Senator Stout sought to amend the bill to provide relief for persons 65 years and over, but withdrew the proposal when it was stated that this is contemplated when funds are available.

Senator Richards said $3,800,000 would be required for the first year of the pension plan on the basis of 70 years, whereas $5,600,000 would be required at 65. A general tax would be required to finance the difference between the two amounts, he stated. If the age limit is kept at 70, he declared, a capital fund can be built up from receipts of the inheritance tax department.

URGE IDLE INSURANCE

Madison, Wis., May 2.—A State unemployment insurance bill to be financed one-half by employers and one-half by a surtax and doubled inheritance taxes has been introduced in the State Legislature by Assemblyman Hampel.

WAGES-DIVIDENDS CAN'T BE COMPARED

Why should wages be reduced to assure dividends?

The latter is called "wages of dollars" by those who see no difference between dividends and wages.

Men talk of "putting dollars to work." This flippancy is intended to place the dollar on a level with labor—with human beings.

The dollar does no work. It is a medium of exchange. It is used, for instance, to buy a shovel or a ditch digging machine. Both must be operated by labor.

The dollar, the shovel and the machine can not, by themselves, create wealth.

A portion of the resultant wealth that follows the application of labor to the machine is given to workers. This is called wages.

Because of its social effect, there is no similarity between this transaction and the payment of dividends.

When wages are cut, workers' living standards drop. This is felt by the entire country.

If wages of Montana copper miners are reduced, boot and shoe workers in Massachusetts and Missouri are affected. It means less work for eastern and southern textile mills. The same theory applies to every industry and calling.

This situation does not apply when dividends are postponed.

Small stockholders are few, as compared with the millions of wage earners. Living standards of large stockholders can not be affected.

The small number of stockholders is indicated by a recent statement that 4 per cent of the people own 80 per cent of the Nation's wealth.

When dividends are not paid, this does not mean that a corporation is in the same condition as a worker whose wages are cut.

Managers of this corporation may pass larger share.

dividends to "provide for future contingencies." This means that earnings are placed in other funds, such as "reserves," "replacement" and "depletion."

Dividends may be used to carry inventories at lower market costs—that is, as the market price of this commodity drops, sufficient funds are set aside to equalize this drop.

The passing of dividends may also mean that payment can not be made on excessive (watered) capitalization and extra plant capacity that are evidences of unwise management, and which workers are now called upon to pay.

Wages is a first charge on industry. Wages are woven into the people's lives and are apart from dividends.

Wage reductions mean greater concentration of wealth. Under this system the 4 per cent who now own 80 per cent of the Nation's wealth will secure an increasingly

WORKERS WANT VOLSTEAD ACT MODIFIED TO PERMIT 2.75 BEER

Philadelphia, May 2.—A two-day conference of Labor's National Committee for Modification of the Volstead Act, held in this city, was attended by 200 delegates, representing national and international unions, State Federations of Labor, and various other units of organized labor.

The purpose of the committee, as announced by Matthew Woll, president, "is to make effective one national policy throughout the United States so that the campaign for modification and return to temperance and sanity may be made as effective as possible."

The conference was marked by vigorous speeches in behalf of modification.

"You can dam up the popular will for a while," said Mayor Mackey, "but the people are going to get what they want in the end; peacefully, by legislation if possible—or else we'll have some violent popular manifestation of disapproval of prohibition."

Matthew Woll, president of the committee, said:

"There is too much law and order today. Our people should remove the shackles of injustice that are now fettering us—remove them by physical resentment. I don't believe in milk-and-water methods.

"It is time for us to become aroused on economic practices and economic legislation. From this group will arise a leadership that will be heard in every legislative hall in the land, until the States are given back the rights taken from them. Organized minority groups have imposed on the Government.

"The world is in confusion, with thrones toppling. Be careful, lest we find our own organization toppling. I'm against destroying private property. But if our Nation is justified in socializing our banks it is justified in socializing our property as well."

I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer of the committee and president Cigarmakers' International Union, reported that a poll of Congress made by the committee shows that "victory is in sight."

Other trade union speakers were: James Maloney, president Glass Bottle Blowers' Association; Arthur Huddell, president International Union of Operating Engineers; P. J. Morrin, president International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers; Joseph Obergfell, secretary Journeymen Horse, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers; John Sullivan, president New York Federation of Labor; John A. Phillips, president Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, and Edward Nockels, secretary Chicago Federation of Labor.

WISCONSIN TO REQUIRE JURY IN CONTEMPT CASES

Madison, Wis., May 2.—Governor La Follette signed a bill which provides for jury trial in all civil and criminal contempt cases. The measure does not apply to direct contempts committed in the presence of the court.

"All contempt proceedings," the measure reads, "whether civil or criminal, brought for the alleged violation of any such restraining order or injunction, are hereby declared to be independent, original, special proceedings, and shall require a unanimous finding of the jury."

A criminal contempt proceeding—which involves violation of criminal law—is a rare occurrence. The United States Supreme Court ruled in the Michaelson case, that jury trial in such contempts, is "the best practice of the court."

Civil contempts, however, have been held by courts to be within their jurisdiction. This right is challenged by the new law. The power of the court to punish for direct contempt—such as improper language to, or in the presence of, the court—remains untouched.

PUBLISHERS OPPOSE FIVE-DAY WORK WEEK

New York, May 2.—The five-day week is "uneconomic," declared the American Newspaper Publishers' Association at their annual convention in this city.

The resolution sounds familiar to printing trades unionists who have reduced the work day during the last generation.

These employers reaffirmed their former position that five-day requests on individual publishers be referred to the next meeting of the association "and in the interim adhere to this resolution."

Harry Chandler, publisher of the anti-union Los Angeles Times, was re-elected president of the association.

WAGE CUTS HAMPER RECOVERY; DEFLATION COST ON WORKERS

—United States Senator La Follette.

Boston, May 2.—"Wage reductions is a bold proposal to make the worker pay the cost of deflation," said Senator La Follette in a speech before the Ford Hall Forum in this city.

"It means a debased standard of living and degradation of citizenship," he said.

"To avoid the evils of unjust distribution of wealth and anarchic control of industry, Progressives in Congress contend for Federal aid to meet the emergency of unemployment relief, a shorter work day and shorter work week, maintenance of wage levels, stabilization of industry, rehabilitation of agriculture and exercise of the power of taxation through the graduated income and inheritance tax laws to meet the increased burdens and responsibilities of government.

"The Wisconsin Senator challenged the President's recent speech congratulating the Red Cross for relying exclusively on voluntary private aid in its drought relief operations.

"Federal statistical data," continued Mr. La Follette, "show that while the spirit of those who give to charity was bountiful, the nourishing meager physical nourishment of those unemployed was being obtained primarily out of our agricultural wealth.

"The Federal Government and the Federal income taxpayers escaped, it is true, but as a result a staggering burden has been thrown upon municipal, county and State governments, which are forced in all too many cases to obtain a heavy share of their income from taxes on real estate.

"The philosophy of laissez faire, applied during the last 10 years, has brought disaster. It is obvious that we cannot manage our highly developed and intricate machinery upon the basis of ideas developed in a predominantly agricultural and individualistic society of 150 years ago. These ideas have, in fact, been abandoned by our more advanced economists and industrial and financial leaders."

Millionaires' "Wages" Compared With Incomes Of Low-Paid Labor

Duluth, Minn., May 2.—The 1929 net income of 504 millionaires was compared with the income of farmers and industrial workers by Wm. E. McEwen, editor of the Labor World, in a radio talk over station WEBC.

"These 504 millionaires paid taxes on incomes of $1,185,135,330," said the labor editor. "This is equal to the wheat and cotton crops owned by 2,332,000 wheat growers and cotton planters.

"The net income of these 504 millionaires for a single year exceeded the life wages of 46,000 factory workers with average earnings of $1,000 a year. It exceeds the wages of nearly 500,000 union bricklayers, the highest paid American building mechanics, if they are fortunate enough to work 200 days in a year, which they are not. It would take 504 laborers 2,000 years to earn as much as these millionaires netted in a single year.

"If the 504 millionaires anti-union shoplaborers would have to start at the time of Jeremiah the Prophet, nearly 700 years before the birth of Christ, and work continuously at their present wages until today to earn as much money as the 504 favored Americans 'earned' in 1929, and whose incomes for that year amounted to all the money on hand in all the banks of 20 cities the size of Duluth.

"I make these comparisons for the purpose of visualizing the tremendous incomes of the super-rich. And while wealth is rapidly concentrated into fewer hands each year, international bankers have entered into a conspiracy to force the wages of the workers still lower."

AMERICAN JOB HOLDERS "RACKETEERING" HAITI

New York, May 2.—"A gang of American racketeering job holders in Haiti causes increasing tension in that country," declared Ernest G. Chauvet, editor of a Haitian newspaper, at a luncheon in this city.

The editor said that his countrymen accepted recommendations of the Forbes Commission, but deplored that the proposals have not been carried out.

"Haiti is pro-American, but anti-occupationist," he said. "Haitians feel that American job holders, the so-called American experts, have become an object of derision throughout our country. Their blunders are injuring the economic life of Haiti.

"Not only are Americans holding most of the important offices, but they do not even speak the language. Gross inefficiency is the result. With the end of the mailed fist military rule of Haiti by marines the civil occupation has broken down in the face of governmental and economic problems.

"Haitian understand that it is not the American nation, but a gang of racketeering job holders who are deceiving the American people, who are creating the present serious situation. For example, an American typist, without examination, is given the highly technical position of road engineer.

"An instance of gross maladministration is furnished by the Service d'Hygiene, where marine corporals with no medical training are made officers, although Haitians with five years of medical training are kept waiting and jobless."

WOMEN'S WORK BILL SIGNED BY GOVERNOR

Albany, N. Y., May 2.—A bill providing for a 48-hours week for women and minors in mercantile establishments was approved by Governor Roosevelt.

A half-holiday each week in return for a strictly limited amount of overtime is provided. Employers may require six additional hours twice a year for the purpose of taking inventory.

The half-holiday provision was vigorously urged by these women workers, said Governor Roosevelt.

"It is my definite conviction," he said, "that a desirable social policy, already a custom in industry, is thus given the sanction of law."

STATE UNIONS TO MEET

Ottumwa, Iowa, May 2.—The annual convention Iowa Federation of Labor will convene here Tuesday, June 9.

AUTO MAKERS ASKED TO AID DETROIT POOR

Detroit, Mich., May 2.—A resolution calling upon auto manufacturers who draw their labor from Detroit to share the city's burden of supporting families of the unemployed was unanimously adopted by the City Council.

Mayor Murphy told the council that 40 per cent of the amount expended for relief goes to unemployed men who ordinarily work in factories outside the city limits, but whose homes are in Detroit.

Councilmen asserted that the city can not continue to pay for relief without going bankrupt within a year.

BROTHERHOOD CHIEFS DENY RAIL WAGE CUTS

New York, May 2.—Executives of railroad brotherhoods deny that they or their members will accept wage reductions.

President Johnson of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers declared in no uncertain terms that "there will be no reduction."

"There is no justification for these reductions," he said.

"There is no truth in the rumor that we've discussed wages with any one," said President Robertson of the locomotive firemen. President Whitney of the trainmen takes the same position.

ANDRIES MEYER DIES

New York, May 2.—Andries Meyer, president Diamond Workers' Protective Union of America, an A. F. of L. affiliate, died at his home of heart disease. He was 62 years old and was president of the union for more than a quarter of a century. He is survived by a widow, three daughters and a son.

TEACHERS MUST VOTE FOR "RIGHT" PARTY

Harrisburg, Pa., May 2.—Public school teachers in the anthracite coal region are discharged when they refuse to work for the "right" political leaders, said Miss Barbara McGlynn, a union teacher from Wilkes-Barre [illegible] testifying before a legislative committee.

Miss McGlynn, who presented a petition for abolishment of the public school teacher, urged adoption of the teachers' tenure bill, which would make it impossible to discharge teachers except after proper hearing and for clearly stated reasons.

Edward Gowen, secretary-treasurer United Mine Workers, and John A. Phillips, president State Federation of Labor, urged passage of the bill.

Unionists pointed out that Boards of Education are mainly composed of wealthy men, former employers, who serve without pay. They are used to hiring and firing at will and the pending bill is opposed by them because it challenges their autocracy.

RADIO TRUST BUMPED BY U. S. HIGH COURT

Washington, May 2.—The Federal Supreme Court declined to review a decision by two lower courts that the Radio Corporation of America is engaged in unlawful practices when it forces independent radio manufacturers to use its vacuum tubes.

The court's refusal to reconsider the decisions is the hardest blow ever dealt the radio trust. It has forced independents to buy its tubes, and has terrorized these manufacturers by threats of endless and costly litigation.

The decision will strengthen the fight against the radio trust for its attempt to monopolize radio communication. Radio manufacturers may also sue the trust for treble damages under the anti-trust law.

TAILORS STOP WAGE CUT

Vancouver, B. C., Canada, May 2.—Organized journeymen tailors checked a 10 per cent wage cut. Three employers did not believe the workers when they said they would strike. The "Doubting Thomases" applied the rejections, but they closed their mills after a two-day tie-up.

Senator Couzens Asks Business To Take Stand On Wage Cuts

Washington, May 2.—Senator Couzens of Michigan expected an invitation to address the annual convention of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which convened in Atlantic City on April 28.

The invitation was not extended and the Senator wrote an open letter to William Butterworth, president of the organization, in which several awkward questions are asked.

Senator Couzens called attention to a statement by Julius Barnes, chairman of the chamber's board of directors, in which dividing up the work is favored.

"Does this not place the entire burden of unemployment on the wage earners and relieve capital of any expense in taking care of the 6,000,000 unemployed?" asked Mr. Couzens.

"Does the chamber realize that those employed only on part time cannot play any part in bringing around the recovery of business?

"Will the chamber at its convention please go on record whether or not they believe in a reduction in wages or a possible increase or at least a maintenance of existing wage scales?

"Does the chamber realize that to reduce wages would simply bring around a maladjustment of the distribution of earnings of capital and labor that existed before the depression?

"How will a reduction in wages increase purchasing power, which is so badly needed at this time?

"Does the chamber, with the constant increase in productivity of man power, believe that the workers are to get less of their productivity, rather than more?"

Senator Couzens suggests that manufacturers pool their interests and create a fund that would serve as unemployment insurance.

HIGHER WEALTH TAXES FAVORED BY COUZENS

Washington, May 2.—Higher taxes on wealth is favored by Senator Couzens, himself a millionaire. The next Congress, he said, can not avoid consideration of this issue.

Senator Couzens pointed out that income of the lower earning classes, he had decades, declined while incomes of more than $10,000 increased 100 per cent.

In 1925, he said, there were 9,960 persons with incomes of $100,000 or more. In 1929 this number jumped to 14,701.

PICKETS ARE STOPPED AT FIVE-BLOCK LIMIT

Philadelphia, May 2.—Pickets at the Apex Hosiery Company mill were ordered to keep a distance of five blocks from the mill by Judges Thomas D. Finletter and Otto R. Heiligman. A former decree restricted the number of pickets to two at each mill entrance.

George Wharton Pepper, former United States Senator, as counsel for the mill management, asked that officials of the Hosiery Workers' Union be cited to answer charges of contempt of court. Policemen testified for the mill owners that the pickets had not cooperated with them. This was denied by the strikers' attorney, who said:

"We have 10,000 union members and 100,000 sympathizers. The union officials have done everything to keep matters under control."

That the mill owners are determined to stop picketing is shown by the appeal of the Rogers Hosiery Company, who have asked that pickets be removed under an equity order.

WAGE SLASH URGED BY ANOTHER BANKER

Chicago, May 2.—George E. Roberts, vice president of the powerful National City Bank of New York, is the latest banker to join wage slashers.

In an address to the Illinois Manufacturers' Cost Association the eastern financier urged wage cuts to bring about what he termed "an equilibrium in industry."

He has the bread-basket outlook, as far as workers are concerned, and insists that when commodity prices drop, wages should be shoved downward.

The banker stated that "a great reduction of actual wage payments has occurred," but these reductions do not reduce the cost of production or the cost of living and, therefore, do not stimulate consumption or increase employment. Real wage reductions is favored.

CHANGE IN THEATER LAW HOLDS ONLY PRODUCERS

Albany, N. Y., May 2.—Governor Roosevelt approved an amendment to the Wales theater padlock law by removing actors, stage hands and musicians from prosecution in connection with alleged obscene plays and placing responsibility solely upon producers and authors.

"The propriety of making a wholesale arrest of an entire cast, including actors who may not know anything to do with that part of the performance which is claimed to be obscene, is, of course, questionable," said the Governor.

"Inasmuch as there is suitable provision in the law for the indictment and conviction of the actual offenders, it is not only just but proper that the law be amended to exclude those who may possibly be non-offenders."

REJECT PRISON LABEL

Madison, Wis., May 2.—The State Assembly rejected a bill that provides for the labeling of all prison-made goods and prohibits contracts for prison labor.

Workless Throng Boulder Dam; No Prospects For Employment

Los Angeles, May 2.—Job-seeking workers should avoid Boulder Dam, advises Don Cameron, general representative Brotherhood of Carpenters, on returning from an investigation of Las Vegas and the dam site, under instructions of General President Hutcheson of the Brotherhood.

Las Vegas, 31 miles from Boulder dam, is crowded with unemployed, most of whom are penniless, said Mr. Cameron. The telegraph office and the post office are filled with men seeking money orders.

Hundreds of workers are camped along the Colorado River. Those who have jitneys have no money to buy gasoline. They can not move their autos and "they have no food.

The Six Companies, who have the construction contract, receive thousands of letters every day from applicants for positions. A regulation reply, that "we regret there is nothing we can offer you at present," is forwarded to the job seeker.

"The Six Companies," said Mr. Cameron, "are now working 300 men, about 30 of whom are carpenters, in the erection of 30 cottages. The other employes are mostly laborers. Carpenters get $6.60 a day; laborers, $3.50. Deductions are $1.60 a day for board and room; hospital and insurance charges are $1 a day, and $3 for poll tax.

"It will be noted," continued Mr. Cameron, "that while the employers have dug up the Nevada law regarding payment of poll tax and hospital fees, they have overlooked the State law of Nevada calling for a minimum wage of $4 a day."

Nevada citizens favor enforcement of the minimum wage, said Mr. Cameron, "but they are unable to cope with the rush of people to Las Vegas.

"Organized labor should insist that no further appropriations be made for this work unless wages are adjusted to meet present living costs.

"With improved machinery and the few men employed, this project can afford to pay a better wage."

The Federal Employment Agency has registered 2,800 workers and has received 8,000 applications by mail, but the agency has received few calls for men.

PRESENT WAGES FAIL TO EQUALIZE OUTPUT

New York, May 2.—Wage reductions is a "confession of despair," said Dr. Leo Wolman of the National Bureau of Economic Research, at the semi-annual meeting of the Academy of Political Science.

"Workers' wages during our prosperity peak were no where near production. Per capita output of labor in all manufacturing industries increased more than 17 per cent between 1923 and 1929, but hourly earnings rose only 5 per cent in the same period."

Labor costs, he continued, are only one item in industrial and commercial costs.

"There is grave doubt whether many of these other costs had or could be reduced in proportion to their importance. In a factory in which the total direct labor cost was $5 per unit of output, and the total annual output was 100,000 units, the salaries of several executives, fixed at the peak of the bull market, still stood at $100,000 a year, or the equivalent of 20 per cent of the total labor costs."

Dr. Wolman told of one large business whose earnings were 50 per cent more than exhausted constant deductions in labor during each of the last 10 years.

WILL TELEVISION DOOM TRAVELING SALESMEN?

New York, May 2.—The buyer of a New York fashion shop and the salesman of a nationally-known maker of women's wear met as if face-to-face over a two-mile two-way television telephone system in this city and the buyer placed a $5,000 order for merchandise, according to the New York Times.

"There was a time," said the representative of the mercantile house, "when the buyer and seller, miles apart, corresponded about merchandise, shipped samples and waited weeks before making the decision to buy.

"The time will soon be here when the seller will step into a television booth and call the buyer on the telephone. They will see and hear each other. The salesman's wares will be displayed over the system and the transaction will be consummated on the spot."

FEDERAL JOB BUREAU TO WORK WITH STATES

Washington, May 2.—The newly-appointed State directors of the reorganized Federal Employment Service, following conferences with Secretary of Labor Doak and other officials, left for their homes to set up the existing employment machinery in their States.

John R. Alpine, former A. F. of L. vice president, is supervising director of the Federal Bureau. Francis I. Jones is director general.

The State directors have been instructed to co-operate with State and municipal employment bureaus.

Secretary Doak said he and his associates believe their plans will result in "the most practical system of developing employment opportunities and placements that have yet been conceived."

WANTS STATE MONOPOLY FOR COMPENSATION LAW

Harrisburg, Pa., May 2.—State monopoly in writing and handling workmen's compensation is provided in a bill presented by Representative Darlington Hoopes.

The bill would increase maximum benefits about 30 per cent, eliminate the seven-day waiting period and time limit for payments of benefits for permanent disability, increase burial allowances and remove the limit for medical and hospital services. Dental service is provided.

JOBLESS MEXICANS GO

Los Angeles, May 2.—Several hundred jobless Mexicans, with their women and children, have been shipped to their homeland, at their request. Necessary funds were raised by various organizations.